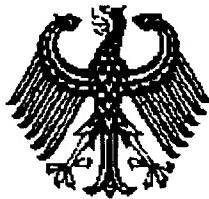


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Title: Water soluble iron carbohydrate
complexes, production thereof, and
medicaments containing said
complexes

IPC: C 07 H 23/00, A 61 K 33/26

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Munich, 11 January, 2008
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for The President:**

[signature]

H 61 667
Vifor (International) AG

Claims

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1. Water soluble iron carbohydrate complex obtainable from an aqueous solution of iron (III) salt and an aqueous solution of the oxidation product of one or more maltodextrins using an aqueous hypochlorite solution at a pH-value within the alkaline range, where, when one maltodextrin is applied, its dextrose equivalent lies between 5 and 20, and when a mixture of several maltodextrins is applied, the dextrose equivalent of the mixture lies between 5 and 20 and the dextrose equivalent of each individual maltodextrin contained in the mixture lies between 2 and 40.
- 10
15. 2. A process for producing an iron carbohydrate complex according to claim 1, wherein one or more maltodextrins are oxidized in an aqueous solution at an alkaline pH-value using an aqueous hypochlorite solution and the obtained solution is reacted with an aqueous solution of an iron (III) salt, where, when one maltodextrin is applied, its dextrose equivalent lies between 5 and 20, and when a mixture of several maltodextrins is applied, the dextrose equivalent of the mixture lies between 5 and 20 and the dextrose equivalent of each individual maltodextrin contained in the mixture lies between 2 and 40.
- 20
25. 3. A process according to claim 2, wherein the oxidation of the one or more maltodextrins is carried out in the presence of bromide ions.
4. A process according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the iron (III) chloride is used as the iron (III) salt.
- 30
35. 5. A process according to claims 2, 3 or 4, wherein oxidized maltodextrin and iron (III) salt are mixed to form an aqueous solution having a pH-value so low that no hydrolysis of the iron(III) salt occurs, whereafter the pH is raised to 5 to 12 by the addition of a base.
6. A process according to any of claims 3 to 5, wherein the reaction is carried out at a temperature of 15 °C up to boiling point for 15 minutes up to several hours.

7. A medicament containing an aqueous solution of an iron carbohydrate complex according to claim 1 or 2 or obtained in accordance with any of claims 3 to 6.
- 5 8. A medicament according to claim 7 formulated for parenteral or oral administration.
- 10 9. Use of the iron carbohydrate complexes according to claim 1, or obtained in accordance with any of claims 2 to 6, for the therapy or prophylaxis of iron deficiency conditions.
- 15 10. Use of the iron carbohydrate complexes according to claim 1, or obtained in accordance with any of claims 2 to 6, for the production of a medicament for therapy or prophylaxis of iron deficiency conditions.
- 20 11. Water-soluble iron carbohydrate complex according to claim 1 for therapy or prophylaxis of iron deficiency conditions.

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Vifor (International) AG

Aqueous iron carbohydrate complexes, their production and medicaments

5 containing them

The present invention concerns water soluble iron carbohydrate complexes which are used for the treatment of iron deficiency anaemia, as well as their preparation, medicaments containing them and their use for the prophylaxis or 10 treatment of iron deficiency anaemia. The medicaments are especially suitable for parenteral application.

Iron deficiency anaemia can be treated or prophylactically treated by the application of medicaments containing iron. In this respect the use of iron 15 carbohydrate complexes is known. A frequently and successfully used preparation is based on a water soluble iron (III) hydroxide sucrose complex is (Danielson, Salmonson, Derendorf, Geisser, Drug Res., Vol. 46 : 615 – 621, 1996). It is also known in the art to use, for parenteral application, iron dextran complexes as well as complexes based on pullulans (WO 02/46241), which are 20 difficult to obtain and have to be produced under pressure at high temperatures and involving hydrogenating steps. Other iron carbohydrate complexes are also known for oral application.

The problem to be solved by the present invention is to provide an iron 25 preparation which preferably is to be applied parenterally and which can easily be sterilized; the known parenterally applicable preparations on the basis of sucrose and/or dextran were only stable at temperatures up to 100 °C, which made sterilisation difficult. Further, the preparation to be provided according to the invention shall have reduced toxicity and shall avoid 30 dangerous anaphylactic shocks which can be induced by dextran. Also, the stability of the complexes of the preparation to be provided shall be high in order to enable a high applicable dosage and/or a high rate of application. Furthermore, the iron preparation is to be producible from easily obtainable starting products and without great effort.

35

It was shown that this problem can be solved by means of iron (III) carbohydrate complexes on the basis of the oxidation products of maltodextrins. Therefore, one subject matter of the present invention are water

- soluble iron carbohydrate complexes which are obtainable from an aqueous solution of an iron (III) salt and an aqueous solution of the oxidation product of one or several maltodextrins, using an aqueous hypochlorite solution at an alkaline pH-value of e.g. 8 to 12 where, when one maltodextrin is applied, its dextrose equivalent lies between 5 and 20, and when a mixture of several maltodextrins is applied, the dextrose equivalent of the mixture lies between 5 and 20 and the dextrose equivalent of each individual maltodextrin contained in the mixture lies between 2 and 40.
- 5 dextrose equivalent lies between 5 and 20, and when a mixture of several maltodextrins is applied, the dextrose equivalent of the mixture lies between 5 and 20 and the dextrose equivalent of each individual maltodextrin contained in the mixture lies between 2 and 40.
- 10 A further subject matter of the present invention is a process for producing the iron carbohydrate complexes according to the invention wherein one or more maltodextrins are oxidized in an aqueous solution at an alkaline pH-value of e.g. 8 to 12 using an aqueous hypochlorite solution and reacting the obtained solution with an aqueous solution of an iron (III) salt where, when one maltodextrin is applied, its dextrose equivalent lies between 5 and 20, and when a mixture of several maltodextrins is applied, the dextrose equivalent of the mixture lies between 5 and 20 and the dextrose equivalent of each individual maltodextrin contained in the mixture lies between 2 and 40.
- 15 maltodextrin is applied, its dextrose equivalent lies between 5 and 20, and when a mixture of several maltodextrins is applied, the dextrose equivalent of the mixture lies between 5 and 20 and the dextrose equivalent of each individual maltodextrin contained in the mixture lies between 2 and 40.
- 20 The usable maltodextrins are easily obtainable starting products, and they are commercially available.
- In order to prepare the ligands of the complexes of the invention, the maltodextrins are oxidized in an aqueous solution with a hypochlorite solution.
- 25 Suitable examples are solutions of alkali hypochlorites such as a solution of sodium hypochlorite. Commercially available solutions can be used. The concentration of the hypochlorite solutions is, e.g. at least 13 % by weight, preferably in the order of 13 to 16 % by weight, calculated as active chlorine, respectively. Preferably the solutions are used in such an amount that about 80 to 100 %, preferably about 90 % of one aldehyde group per molecule of maltodextrin is oxidized. In this manner, the reactivity caused by the glucose content of the maltodextrin molecules is lowered to 20% or less, preferably to 10% or less.
- 30 to 100 %, preferably about 90 % of one aldehyde group per molecule of maltodextrin is oxidized. In this manner, the reactivity caused by the glucose content of the maltodextrin molecules is lowered to 20% or less, preferably to 10% or less.
- 35 The oxidation is carried out in an alkaline solution, e.g. at a pH of 8 to 12, for example 9 to 11. As an example, oxidation can be carried out at temperatures in the order of 15 to 40 °C, preferably of 25 to 35 °C. The reaction times are, e.g. in the order of 10 minutes to 4 hours, e.g. 1 to 1.5 hours.

By the described procedure the degree of depolymerisation of the used maltodextrins is kept at a minimum. Without stating a binding theory, it is assumed that the oxidation occurs mainly at the terminal aldehyde group (acetal or semiacetal group respectively) of the maltodextrin molecules.

5

It is also possible to catalyse the oxidation reaction of the maltodextrins. The addition of bromide ions is suitable, e.g. in the form of alkali bromides, for example sodium bromide. The added amount of bromide is not critical. The amount is kept as low as possible in order to achieve an end product (Fe-complex) which can easily be purified. Catalytic amounts are sufficient. As stated above, the addition of bromide is possible, however, not necessary.

10

Further, it is also possible to use the known ternary oxidation system hypochlorite/alkali bromide/2,2,6,6,-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl (TEMPO) for the oxidation of the maltodextrins. The process to oxidize maltodextrins catalytically with alkali bromides or with the ternary TEMPO system is described e.g. by Thaburet et al in Carbohydrate Research 330 (2001) 21 – 29; the method described therein can be used for the present invention.

15

In order to prepare the complexes of the invention the obtained oxidized maltodextrins are reacted with an iron (III) salt in an aqueous solution. In order to do so, the oxidized maltodextrins can be isolated and redissolved; however, it is also possible to use the obtained aqueous solutions of the oxidized maltodextrins directly for the further processing with the aqueous iron (III) solutions.

20

Water soluble salts of inorganic or organic acids, or mixtures thereof, such as halides, e.g. chloride and bromide or sulfates can be used as iron (III) salts. It is preferred to use physiologically acceptable salts. It is especially preferred to use an aqueous solution of iron (III) chloride.

25

It has been found that the presence of chloride ions has a favourable effect the formation of the complexes. The latters can be used, for example, in the form of water soluble chlorides such as alkali metal chlorides, e.g. sodium chloride, potassium chloride or ammonium chloride. As stated, the iron (III) is preferably used in the form of the chloride.

For instance, the aqueous solution of the oxidized maltodextrin can be mixed with an aqueous solution of the iron (III) salt in order to carry out the reaction. Here, it is preferred to proceed in a manner so that during and immediately

- after mixing, the mixture of the oxidized maltodextrin and the iron (III) salt is strongly acid pH or so low that no hydrolysis of the iron (III) salt occurs, e.g. 2 or less, in order to avoid an undesired precipitation of iron hydroxides. In general, it is not necessary to add an acid, if iron (III) chloride is used, since 5 aqueous solutions of iron (III) chloride can be sufficiently acid themselves.
- After mixing, the pH is raised to values of e.g. in the order of at least 5, for example up to 11, 12, 13 or 14. The pH is preferably raised slowly or gradually which, for example, can be achieved by first adding a weak base, for example, up to a pH of about 3, and then neutralizing further using a stronger 10 base. Examples of weak bases are alkali – or alkaline earth - carbonates, bicarbonates, such as sodium and potassium carbonate or bicarbonate, or ammonia. Examples of strong bases are alkali – or alkaline earth - hydroxides such as sodium, potassium, calcium or magnesium hydroxide.
- 15 The reaction can be improved by heating. For example, temperatures in the order of 15 °C up to boiling point can be used. It is preferred to raise the temperature gradually. Thus, for example, it is possible to heat to about 15 to 70 °C and then raise the temperature gradually up to boiling point.
- 20 The reaction times are, for example, in the order of 15 minutes up to several hours, e.g. 20 minutes to 4 hours, such as 25 to 70 minutes, e.g. 30 to 60 minutes.
- The reaction can be carried out in a weakly acid range, for example, at a pH 25 in the order of 5 to 6. However, it has been found, that it is useful, but not necessary, to raise the pH during the formation of the complexes to higher values of up to 11, 12, 13 or 14. In order to complete the reaction, the pH can be lowered then by addition of an acid, for example, to the order of 5 to 6. It is possible to use inorganic or organic acids or mixture thereof, especially 30 hydrogen halide acids such as hydrogen chloride or aqueous hydrochloric acid respectively.
- As stated above, the formation of the complexes is usually improved by heating. Thus, in the preferred embodiment of the invention, wherein the pH is 35 raised during the reaction to ranges of at least 5 and above up to 11 or 14, it is, for instance, possible to work at first at lower temperatures in the order of 15 to 70°C, such as 40 to 60°C, e.g. about 50 °C, whereafter the pH is reduced to values in the order of at least 5 and the temperature is gradually raised over 50 °C up to boiling point.

The reaction times are in the order of 15 minutes up to several hours and they can vary depending on the reaction temperature. If the process is carried out with an intermediate use of pH-values of more than 5, it is, for example,

- 5 possible to work 15 to 70 minutes, e.g. 30 to 60 minutes, at the raised pH, for example at temperatures of up to 70°C, whereafter the pH is lowered to a range in the order of at least 5 and the reaction is carried out for a further 15 to 70 minutes, e.g. 30 to 60 minutes, at temperatures e.g. up to 70°C, and optionally a further 15 to 70 minutes, e.g. 30 to 60 minutes, at higher
10 temperatures up to boiling point.

After the reaction the obtained solution can be cooled to e.g. room temperature and can optionally be diluted and optionally be filtered. After cooling, the pH can be adjusted to the neutral point or a little below, for

- 15 example, to values of 5 to 7, by the addition of an acid or base. It is possible to use e.g. the acids and bases which have been mentioned for carrying out the reaction. The solutions obtained are purified and can directly be used for the production of medicaments. However, it is also possible to isolate the iron (III) complexes from the solution e.g. by precipitation with an alcohol such as
20 an alkanol, for example, ethanol. Isolation can also be effected by spray-drying. Purification can take place in the usual way, especially in order to remove salts. This can, for example, be carried out by reverse osmosis. It is, for example, possible to carry out such a reverse osmosis before spray-drying or before a direct application in medicaments.

- 25 The iron content of the obtained iron (III) carbohydrate complexes is, for example, 10 to 40 % weight/weight, especially, 20 to 35 % weight/weight. They can easily be dissolved in water. It is possible to prepare neutral aqueous solutions which, e.g. have an iron content of 1 % weight/vol. to 20 %
30 weight/vol. Such solutions can be sterilised thermically. The weight average molecular weight mw of the obtained complexes, is, for example, 80 kDa to 400 kDa (measured by gel permeation chromatography, e.g. as described by Geisser et al, in Arzneim. Forsch/Drug Res. 42(II), 12, 1439-1452 (1992), paragraph 2.2.5).

- 35 As stated above, it is possible to provide aqueous solutions from the complexes of the invention. These solutions are especially suitable for parenteral application. However, it is also possible to apply them orally or topically. Contrary to the known parenterally applicable iron preparations they

can be sterilized at high temperatures, e.g. at 121 °C and above, at short contact times of, e.g. 15 minutes, by acquiring $F_0 \geq 15$. The contact times are correspondingly shorter at higher temperatures. Preparations hitherto known had to be steriley filtrated and partly mixed with preservatives, such as benzyl alcohol or phenol. Such additives are not necessary in the invention. Hence, it is possible to fill the solutions of the complexes, for example, into ampoules. It is, for example, possible, to fill solutions having a content of 1 to 20 % by weight, e.g. 5 % by weight, into vessels such as ampoules or phials of e.g. 2 to 100 ml, for example up to 50 ml. The preparation of the parenterally applicable solutions can be carried out in the usual way, optionally using additives which are normally used for parenteral solutions. The solutions can be formulated in such a way that they can be administered by injection or in the form of an infusion in, e.g., sodium chloride solution. For the oral or topical application it is possible to formulate preparations with usual excipients and additives.

Thus, a further subject matter of the invention are aqueous medicaments which are especially suitable for the parenteral, intravenous but also intramuscular application as well as for oral or topical application; they are especially useful for the treatment of iron deficiency anaemia. A further subject matter of the invention therefore also relates to the use of the iron (III) carbohydrate complex according to the invention for the treatment and prophylaxis of iron deficiency anaemia or the production of medicaments especially for the parenteral treatment iron deficiency anaemia. The medicaments can be used in human and veterinary medicine.

The advantages which are achieved with the iron (III) carbohydrate complexes of the invention are the above-mentioned high sterilisation temperatures as well as the low toxicity and the reduced danger of anaphylactic shock. The toxicity of the complexes according to the invention is very low. The LD₅₀ lies at over 2000 mg Fe/kg, compared to the LD₅₀ of the known pullulan complexes, which lies at 1400 mg Fe/kg.

In view of the high stability of the complexes of the invention, it is possible to enhance the rates of application as well as the dosages. Thus, it is possible to apply the medicaments of the invention parenterally in the form of a single dose. Such a single dose is, for example, 500 to 1000 mg iron; it can be applied, for example, during the course of one hour. A further advantage lies in the high degree of availability of the maltodextrins used as starting

products, which are, e.g., commercially available additives in the food processing industry.

In the present description, as well as in the following examples, the dextrose equivalents are determined gravimetrically. In order to do so, the maltodextrins are reacted in a boiling aqueous solution with Fehling's solution. The reaction is carried out quantitatively, i.e. until the Fehling's solution is no longer discoloured. The precipitated copper (I) oxide is dried at 105°C until a constant weight is achieved and measured gravimetrically. The glucose content (dextrose equivalent) is calculated from the obtained results as % weight/weight of the maltodextrin dry substance. It is, for example, possible to use the following solutions: 25 ml Fehling's solution I, mixed with 25 ml Fehling's solution II; 10 ml aqueous maltodextrin solution (10 % mol/vol) (Fehling's solution I: 34.6 g copper (II) sulfate dissolved in 500 ml water; Fehling's solution II: 173 g potassium sodium tartrate and 50 g sodium hydroxide dissolved in 400 ml water).

Example 1

- 100 g maltodextrin (9.6 dextrose equivalent measured gravimetrically) are dissolved by stirring in 300 ml water at 25 °C and oxidized by addition of 30 g sodium hypochlorite solution (13 to 16 weight percent active chlorine) at pH 10.
- At first, the oxidized maltodextrin solution and then 554 g sodium carbonate solution (17.3 % weight/weight) are added at room temperature to 352 g of a iron (III) chloride solution (12 % weight by weight Fe) while stirring (blade agitator).
- Then, the pH is adjusted to 11 by addition of sodium hydroxide and the solution is heated to 50 °C and kept at 50 °C for 30 minutes. Then, acidification to a pH of 5 to 6 is effected by addition of hydrochloric acid, the solution is kept at 50 °C for a further 30 minutes and then heated to 97 - 98 °C and the temperature is kept for 30 minutes at this level. After cooling the solution to room temperature, the pH is adjusted to 6-7 by the addition of sodium hydroxide.

The solution is then filtered through a sterilisation filter and examined for sediments. Thereafter, the complex is isolated by precipitation with ethanol in a ratio of 1 : 0.85 and then dried in vacuum at 50 °C.

The yield is 125 g (corresponding to 87 % of the theoretical value) of a brown amorphous powder having an iron content of 29.3 % weight/weight (measured complexometrically).

5

Molecular weight mw 271 kDa.

Example 2

- 10 200 g maltodextrin (9.6 dextrose equivalent measured gravimetrically) are dissolved by stirring in 300 ml water at 25 °C and oxidized by addition of 30 g sodium hypochlorite solution (13 to 16 weight percent active chlorine) at pH 10.
- 15 At first, the oxidized maltodextrin solution and then 554 g sodium carbonate solution (17.3 % weight/weight) are added at room temperature to 352 g of a iron (III) chloride solution (12 % weight by weight Fe) while stirring (blade agitator).
- 20 Then the pH is adjusted to 11 by addition of sodium hydroxide and the solution is heated to 50 °C and kept for 30 minutes at 50 °C. Then, acidification to a pH of 5 to 6 is effected by addition of hydrochloric acid, the solution is kept at 50 °C for a further 30 minutes and then heated to 97 - 98 °C and the temperature is kept for 30 minutes at this level. After cooling the solution to room
- 25 temperature the pH is adjusted to 6-7 by the addition of sodium hydroxide.

The solution is then filtered through a sterilisation filter and examined for sediments. Thereafter, the complex is isolated by precipitation with ethanol in a ratio of 1 : 0.85 and then dried in vacuum at 50 °C.

30

The yield is 123 g (corresponding to 65 % of the theoretical value) of a brown amorphous powder having an iron content of 22.5 % weight/weight (measured complexometrically).

35 Molecular weight mw 141 kDa.

Example 3

100 g maltodextrin (9.6 dextrose equivalent measured gravimetrically) are dissolved by stirring in 300 ml water at 25 °C and oxidized by addition of 30 g sodium hypochlorite solution (13 to 16 weight percent active chlorine) and 0.7 g sodium bromide at pH 10.

5

At first the oxidized maltodextrin solution and then 554 g sodium carbonate solution (17.3 % weight/weight) are added at room temperature to 352 g of a iron (III) chloride solution (12 % weight by weight Fe) while stirring (blade agitator).

10

Then the pH is adjusted to 6.5 by addition of sodium hydroxide and the solution is heated to 50 °C and kept for 60 minutes at 50 °C. Then, acidification to a pH of 5 to 6 is effected by addition of hydrochloric acid, the solution is kept at 50 °C for a further 30 minutes and then heated to 97 - 98 °C and the temperature 15 is kept for 30 minutes at this level. After cooling the solution to room temperature the pH is adjusted to 6-7 by the addition of sodium hydroxide.

20 The solution is then filtered through a sterilisation filter and then examined for sediments. Thereafter, the complex is isolated by precipitation with ethanol in a ratio of 1 : 0.85 and then dried in vacuum at 50 °C.

The yield is 139 g (corresponding to 88 % of the theoretical value) of a brown amorphous powder having an iron content of 26.8 % weight/weight (measured complexometrically).

25

Molecular weight mw 140 kDa.

Example 4

30 A mixture of 45 g maltodextrin (6.6 dextrose equivalent measured gravimetrically) and 45 g maltodextrin (14.0 dextrose equivalent measured gravimetrically) is dissolved by stirring in 300 ml water at 25 °C and oxidized by addition of 25 g sodium hypochlorite solution (13 to 16 weight percent active chlorine) and 0.6 g sodium bromide at pH 10.

35

At first the oxidized maltodextrin solution and then 554 g sodium carbonate solution (17.3 % weight/weight) are added at room temperature to 352 g of a iron (III) chloride solution (12 % weight by weight Fe) while stirring (blade agitator).

Then the pH is adjusted to 11 by addition of sodium hydroxide and the solution is heated to 50 °C and kept for 30 minutes at 50 °C. Then, acidification to a pH of 5 to 6 is effected by addition of hydrochloric acid, the solution is kept at 50
5 °C for a further 30 minutes and then heated to 97 - 98 °C and the temperature is kept for 30 minutes at this level. After cooling the solution to room temperature the pH is adjusted to 6-7 by the addition of sodium hydroxide.

10 The solution is then filtered through a sterilisation filter and then examined for sediments. Thereafter, the complex is isolated by precipitation with ethanol in a ratio of 1 : 0.85 and then dried in vacuum at 50 °C.

15 The yield is 143 g (corresponding to 90 % of the theoretical value) of a brown amorphous powder having an iron content of 26.5 % weight/weight (measured complexometrically).

Molecular weight mw 189 kDa.

20 Example 5

90 g maltodextrin (14.0 dextrose equivalent measured gravimetrically) are dissolved by stirring in 300 ml water at 25 °C and oxidized by addition of 35 g sodium hypochlorite solution (13 to 16 weight percent active chlorine) and 0.6
25 g sodium bromide at pH 10.

At first, the oxidized maltodextrin solution and then 554 g sodium carbonate solution (17.3 % weight/weight) are added at room temperature to 352 g of a iron (III) chloride solution (12 % weight by weight Fe) while stirring (blade
30 agitator).

Then the pH is adjusted to 11 by addition of sodium hydroxide and the solution is heated to 50 °C and kept for 30 minutes at 50 °C. Then, acidification to a pH of 5 to 6 is effected by addition of hydrochloric acid, the solution is kept at 50
35 °C for a further 30 minutes and then heated to 97 - 98 °C and the temperature is kept for 30 minutes at this level. After cooling the solution to room temperature the pH is adjusted to 6-7 by the addition of sodium hydroxide.

The solution is then filtered through a sterilisation filter and then examined for sediments. Thereafter, the complex is isolated by precipitation with ethanol in a ratio of 1 : 0.85 and then dried in vacuum at 50 °C.

- 5 The yield is 131 g (corresponding to 93 % of the theoretical value) of a brown amorphous powder having an iron content of 29.9 % weight/weight (measured complexometrically).

Molecular weight mw 118 kDa.

10

Example 6

A mixture of 45 g maltodextrin (5.4 dextrose equivalent measured gravimetrically) and 45 g maltodextrin (18.1 dextrose equivalent measured 15 gravimetrically) is dissolved by stirring in 300 ml water at 25 °C and oxidized by addition of 31 g sodium hypochlorite solution (13 to 16 weight percent active chlorine) and 0.7 g sodium bromide at pH 10.

At first the oxidized maltodextrin solution and then 554 g sodium carbonate 20 solution (17.3 % weight/weight) are added at room temperature to 352 g of a iron (III) chloride solution (12 % weight by weight Fe) while stirring (blade agitator).

Then the pH is adjusted to 11 by addition of sodium hydroxide and the solution 25 is heated to 50 °C and kept for 30 minutes at 50 °C. Then, acidification to a pH of 5 to 6 is effected by addition of hydrochloric acid, the solution is kept at 50 °C for a further 30 minutes and then heated to 97 - 98 °C and the temperature is kept for 30 minutes at this level. After cooling the solution to room temperature the pH is adjusted to 6-7 by the addition of sodium hydroxide.

30

The solution is then filtered through a sterilisation filter and then examined for sediments. Thereafter, the complex is isolated by precipitation with ethanol in a ratio of 1 : 0.85 and then dried in vacuum at 50 °C.

- 35 The yield is 134 g (corresponding to 88 % of the theoretical value) of a brown amorphous powder having an iron content of 27.9 % weight/weight (measured complexometrically).

Molecular weight mw 178 kDa.

Example 7

100 g maltodextrin (9.6 dextrose equivalent measured gravimetrically) are
5 dissolved by stirring in 300 ml water at 25 °C and oxidized by addition of 29 g
sodium hypochlorite solution (13 to 16 weight percent active chlorine) and 0.7
g sodium bromide at pH 10.

At first the oxidized maltodextrin solution and then 554 g sodium carbonate
10 solution (17.3 % weight/weight) are added at room temperature to 352 g of a
iron (III) chloride solution (12 % weight by weight Fe) while stirring (blade
agitator).

Then the pH is adjusted to 11 by addition of sodium hydroxide and the solution
15 is heated to 50 °C and kept for 30 minutes at 50 °C. Then, acidification to a pH
of 5 to 6 is effected by addition of hydrochloric acid, the solution is kept at 50
°C for a further 70 minutes. After cooling the solution to room temperature the
pH is adjusted to 6-7 by the addition of sodium hydroxide.

20 The solution is then filtered through a sterilisation filter and then examined for
sediments. Thereafter, the complex is isolated by precipitation with ethanol in
a ratio of 1 : 0.85 and then dried in vacuum at 50 °C.

25 The yield is 155 g (corresponding to 90 % of the theoretical value) of a brown
amorphous powder having an iron content of 24.5 % weight/weight (measured
complexometrically).

Molecular weight mw 137 kDa.

30 **Example 8**

126 g maltodextrin (6.6 dextrose equivalent measured gravimetrically) are
dissolved by stirring in 300 ml water at 25 °C and oxidized by addition of 24 g
sodium hypochlorite solution (13 to 16 weight percent active chlorine) and 0.7
35 g sodium bromide at pH 10.

At first the oxidized maltodextrin solution and then 554 g sodium carbonate
solution (17.3 % weight/weight) are added at room temperature to 352 g of a

iron (III) chloride solution (12 % weight by weight Fe) while stirring (blade agitator).

Then the pH is adjusted to 11 by addition of sodium hydroxide and the solution
 5 is heated to 50 °C and kept for 30 minutes at 50 °C. Then, acidification to a pH of 5 to 6 is effected by addition of hydrochloric acid, the solution is kept at 50 °C for a further 70 minutes. After cooling the solution to room temperature the pH is adjusted to 6-7 by the addition of sodium hydroxide.

The solution is then filtered through a sterilisation filter and then examined for
 10 sediments. Thereafter, the complex is isolated by precipitation with ethanol in a ratio of 1 : 0.85 and then dried in vacuum at 50 °C.

The yield is 171 g (corresponding to 86 % of the theoretical value) of a brown amorphic powder having an iron content of 21.35 % weight/weight (measured
 15 complexometrically).

Molecular weight mw 170 kDa.

Comparative test

In the following the properties of the iron carbohydrate complexes according
 20 to the invention are compared with a commercially available iron sucrose complex. It can be seen that the iron content can be enhanced, the thermal treatment can be carried out at higher temperatures and the toxicity (LD_{50}) can
 25 be lowered in accordance with the invention.

	According to the invention	Iron hydroxide/sucrose complex
Fe content [%]	5.0	2.0
pH	5 - 7	10.5 – 11.0
mw [kDa] ¹⁾	80 - 350	34 - 54
Thermal treatment	121 °C/15'	100 °C/35'
LD_{50} i.v., w.m. [mg Fe/kg body weight]	> 2000	> 200

Abstract

Water soluble iron carbohydrate complex obtainable from an aqueous solution
5 of iron(III) salt and an aqueous solution of the oxidation product of one or
several maltodextrins using an aqueous hypochlorite solution at a pH-value
within the alkaline range, where, when one maltodextrin is applied, its dextrose
equivalent lies between 5 and 20, and when a mixture of several maltodextrins
10 is applied, the dextrose equivalent of the mixture lies between 5 and 20 and
the dextrose equivalent of each individual maltodextrin contained in the
mixture lies between 2 and 40, process for its production and medicament for
the treatment and prophylaxis of iron deficiency conditions.

I, Patrick Duwendag, of Brucknerstrasse 20, 40593 Düsseldorf, Germany,
do hereby certify that I am conversant with the English and German
languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the
priority document DE 102 49 552.1.

5

Signed this 16th day of January, 2008

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Patrick Duwendag", is written over a horizontal line.